

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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JULY CIRCULATION.

53,977

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, say that the average circulation for the month of July, 1915, was 53,977.

Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of August, 1915.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

August 18

Thought for the Day

For underneath the speech of men there flows another current of their hidden thought.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The stain on Georgia's escutcheon, like Macbeth's, will not out.

Let us hope those striking corset-makers have not gone out to stay.

Bank clearings and building records fortify Omaha's place among the bright spots on the business map.

Nancy Hanks, once the fastest horse on the trotting track, is dead. But only the old-timers will remember Nancy.

The Mexican raiders should be credited with good taste in selecting Texas as the most attractive place for their graveyard.

Germany has raised its war loans to the British limit of \$5,000,000,000. The time is approaching when the golden bullets will do the greatest execution.

Standard Oil comes in for another hot vocal roast. John D.'s favorite child cannot win popular esteem so long as the public is excluded from its celebrated "melon" patch.

And a lot of good American people will keep on talking about "Barbarous Mexico" and about "atrocities" in the European war arena, while shutting their eyes tight to Georgia.

The School board will proceed to carry out half of its building program at once, deferring the remainder. Now watch the scramble of each locality to score in the first half.

But if the fans must choose between giving up soda pop or the umpire, most of them would unquestionably prefer to dispense with the umpire and decide all disputed points of the game by popular vote.

Why is it that the candidates for office who are loudest with promises of retrenchment and economy during the campaign are always after election most recklessly insistent on appropriations that go the topmost limit?

American factories are working on an order for 4,000,000,000 cigarettes for the soldiers of the allies. For some time past observers at the front have urged a change of atmosphere at the gas belt. Their appeal touched the right spot.

For the moment the real estate market in the Balkans is the liveliest on earth. Dealers frame up deals regardless of their ability to give a clear title. Bargain rate commissions go to buyers who obligate themselves to shoot in the right direction.

Cities and towns of the west rebuffed in their requests for modern railroad stations might draw some comfort by copying the sign of a Long Island town: "Don't judge the town by the station. We built the town, the railroad company built the station."

Omaha's arrival as a metropolitan city is marked by the letting of a contract to Manhattan to build a police patrol wagon to be ready for use by October. The wagon is to cost \$400 and will require two horses.

A party was given by Mrs. Annie Devine at 601 North Eighteenth to a number of friends as an advance festivity to her marriage to Officer O'Boyle of the police force.

John Scholinski of the Rude Real Estate agency is supporting a broad and tender smile, all because he is the father of twins.

The final draft of the contract between the city and school board for the erection of a city hall was signed up. The names going on it being Mayor Boyd for the city, J. Points and Charles Conroy for the school board, and Richard B. Hall and William Coburn for the business committee. The building is to cost not less than \$200,000, of which the school board is to furnish one-third, or not less than \$66,666.

Mrs. George Giamont and daughters have returned from St. Louis.

F. B. and Joseph have gone to Chicago to attend the meeting of the whiskey pool.

Mr. Clarence Howard, who graduated at the St. Louis Manual Training school, writes to one of his Omaha friends that he has secured the position of assistant in one of the railroad shops in St. Louis.

The Lynching of Leo M. Frank.

The cowardly lynching of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob, culminating one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated by the incitement of passion and prejudice, must cause a shudder in the breast of every right-minded person.

That nothing would satisfy these Georgia outlaws but the life of Frank, taken either by legal execution or by murderous violence, has been plain for some time.

It was undoubtedly the intimidating influence of this mob spirit that brought about the conviction of Frank by a cowed jury, and prevented him from securing the new trial which he asked.

The same mob spirit drove Governor Slaton out of the state for conscientiously exercising his clemency prerogative in commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment.

The blood thirst of the mob next invented the fiction of Frank's plans to escape from prison, and set a fellow convict on him with a butcher knife, imbued with the idea that killing Frank would earn for him his own liberty.

And, finally, this attack having failed of its deadly purpose, the prison guards, paralyzed by the mob fever, have been willingly overpowered by assailants who knew just what gate to enter, and where to find their victim in the dark.

The whole affair of Frank's trial, condemnation and taking off is such a travesty of justice, and such a hideous horror, that people can hardly believe it to be an actual twentieth century occurrence in a so-called civilized community—which, however, is not civilized because canker-eaten by race prejudice.

While Frank is now forever beyond the vengeful malice of his persecutors, it will take eternal time to obliterate the foul blot upon the state of Georgia.

Whence Came the Tip?

Several weeks ago a former member of The Bee staff, now connected with a big eastern paper, stopped here for a day on his way to China; soon after he passed through the city another former Bee man, now with the Associated Press, came along, hurriedly recalled from his assignment with the German army, also on the way to China. Neither had any definite information to give out other than some big news was expected to break in China soon, and they named some other well known war correspondents who had been withdrawn from Europe and sent to the Flowery Kingdom. At the moment China was prostrate before Japan, and apparently its future of vassalage was fixed. It did not hold forth a very promising field for "big news," especially with the maelstrom still swirling in Europe.

Now comes the word from Peking that Yuan Shi Kai is considering the propriety of immediately proclaiming himself as emperor instead of president, and it looks as if something of an ebullition in the teapot were actually commencing. What would be interesting to know is, Who passed along the tip that sent those experienced news correspondents on their way to be on the spot when the trouble commenced in China? Or, is it just another manifestation of American newspaper second-sight, once defined by a great editor as the faculty of "knowing just where hell was going to break out next and having a reporter there?"

Cotton as Contraband.

Another, and serious, complication is brought into the mess of our already troubled intercourse with Europe through the action of the Triple Entente allies declaring cotton contraband of war. This course has been threatened for some time past, and cotton cargoes have been extensively interfered with by the British navy, although settlement has been made so far for all that has been confiscated. The new order will have the effect of rendering more than ever difficult the question of payment for cotton cargoes hereafter seized. The British authorities have pointed out that shipments of this staple to neutral ports of northern Europe have far exceeded the normal requirements of those countries, and, therefore, invited the suspicion that the ultimate destination of the excess might be to an enemy consumer.

A few days ago it was suggested that Great Britain might possibly buy the entire cotton surplus of the United States, and make use of it according to its fancy. This would have assured a certain market to the southern planters and have relieved them of any occasion for undue worry as to the disposal of their principal crop. The action of the Allies will hardly have popular approval in Dixie.

In the meantime, late estimates have placed the total German reserves of raw cotton at nearly, if not quite, \$500,000 bales, which means a possible two million tons of ultra-cellulose powder. The German government has just issued strict regulations for the operation of the textile mills of the empire, suggesting that the supply of cotton on hand is to be carefully conserved.

To Stop Needless Disfranchisement.

One of the new laws enacted by the California legislature does away with the disfranchisement of the voter who happens to move from one voting district to another in the interval between registration and election day. The fact that the bill was introduced by a socialist member, and that the socialists claim credit for it, makes it nonetheless praiseworthy. Hereafter a California voter, moving from one district to another in the same county within thirty days of an election, may go back to his old polling place and cast his ballot, whereas hundreds upon hundreds used to lose their votes altogether each year because of moving across precinct lines within the penalized period.

If it is a good law for California, and works out well there, why not also for Nebraska?

Talk of peace grows in the east and the west—the old world and in Mexico. The wish is father to the thought. Neutrals and victims alike are weary of the strife and their hopes find expression in the universal longing for an end to slaughter and destruction.

The Red Cross in War

Brigadier General G. A. Devol

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS is in receipt of inquiries indicating that there is a lack of understanding in regard to relief work in time of war. There is an international treaty, a very explicit law, a presidential proclamation, and duly promulgated orders of the War and Navy departments relating to the furnishing of volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war. It is apparently not fully realized that war relief work must be accomplished under definite regulations; that a precise plan of action was long ago adopted, and that a nation-wide, officially recognized and chartered relief organization, with departments designed to meet every phase of war relief work, exists. The conduct of war is regulated by certain well established and recognized rules that are usually designated as the laws of war, which comprise the rules, both written and unwritten, for carrying on of war, both on land and at sea. Should there ever come a time when the United States would be involved in war it would be imperative to enforce with the utmost stringency the law, and the executive and departmental orders governing the use of the Red Cross emblem and the functions of the government's chartered, supervised and systematized volunteer relief organization.

All volunteer aid must come under the direction of the American Red Cross in such a contingency to carry out the obligations of the United States under the treaty of Geneva, to fulfill all requirements imposed by congress, to secure efficiency under centralized authority and trained organization in close affiliation with the army and navy medical service, and finally to safeguard the American public against fraud and abuse.

It should be understood that the surgeon generals of the United States army and navy are appointed by the president of the United States to represent these departments in relief work. They are members of the American Red Cross executive committee, and chairmen and vice chairmen, respectively, of the War Relief board.

All actions of the American Red Cross are required by law to be audited by the War department and an annual report, also required by law, detailing the activities of the organization, is made to congress by the chairman of the central committee. It may be seen from this that the American Red Cross machinery would be set in motion at once and that its activities would be definitely co-ordinated with the legislative and executive work of the government in time of war. Merely as an example of its preparedness in one branch of its organization, there are 6,000 enrolled American Red Cross graduate trained nurses who have been accepted by the War department as the army nursing reserve corps.

The War department and the Navy department long ago formulated regulations governing completely the duties and functions of the American National Red Cross with reference to rendering aid to the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war. The sign of the Red Cross is protected by law and the fraudulent use thereof is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

President Taft, in 1911, by proclamation to the army, stated briefly the relations that must exist between the military departments of the government and volunteer relief in the event of war. General orders, No. 176, War department, 1911, publishes the proclamation, stating in effect that the American Red Cross is the only volunteer society authorized by this government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war, and that any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross; that to comply with the requirements of article 19 of the International Red Cross convention of 1906 (revision of the treaty of Geneva), that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land or naval forces will continue a part of the sanitary service thereof.

The law, approved January 5, 1906, as amended, which chartered the American National Red Cross, stipulates as follows:

Section 2. That the purposes of this corporation are and shall be—

First, To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, 1863, and also of the treaty of Geneva of October, 1906, and also of the treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1906, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on March 1, 1902. . . .

Fourth, To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as to the conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, 1906, and also of the treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1906, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on March 1, 1902. . . .

Twice Told Tales

Nothing in Them.

"William," said the good wife, looking up from her paper, "here I see an article that says a man out in Kansas is suing his wife for divorce, simply because she went through his pockets after he was asleep. Goodness knows, William, probably the poor woman never got a cent from the brute of a husband in any other way!"

"Uh, huh," replied William.

"William," came from his better half, "don't you dare sit there and 'uh-huh' me in such a manner! What would you do if you woke up and found me going through your pockets?"

"Who-me?" asked the sleepy husband, who had already turned over his ray envelope to the boss of the house. "Why, I'd get up and help you search, of course, my dear!"—Puck.

Some Refreshment.

Admiral Fletcher, during the maneuvers at Newport, told a story at a garden party.

"The navy is as abstemious from ethical reasons," he said, "as Stingers was from medical ones."

"Old Stingers was entertaining a boyhood friend one evening at his shore cottage. After a couple of hours of dry talk the old fellow said, genially:

"Would you like some refreshment—a cooling draught, say—George?"

"Why, yes; I don't care if I do," said George, and he passed his hand across his mouth and brightened up wonderfully.

"Good!" said Stingers. "I'll just open this window. There's a fine sea breeze blowing!"—New York Times.

People and Events

In an attempted holdup in Philadelphia the victim fought off the highwayman with a bottle of grape juice. The incident demonstrates that bottled grape juice carries some sting.

A professional beggar in New York, who was run in for doing business in prohibited sections, was found to have \$1,500 in real money stowed away in his clothes. The discovery still further shadows the reputation of a touching vocation.

The court of domestic relations of Chicago recently ordered a mother to spank her 11-year-old son and provided adequate assistance to execute the sentence. The utility and "normality" of modern courts insure continuance of all the comforts of home.

A fine stream of molasses dropping from a freight train spread over a section of the rails of the Lackawanna road and stuck a passenger train on the upgrade. A pusher with sand went to the rescue. Molasses is as effective as grasshopper juice in halting trains.

The persistent refusal of local authorities to squelch a notorious gambling joint in New Orleans prompted the governor of the state to raid the place with a squad of militia. A fine bunch of the "best citizens" were caught in the act, and four caught broken limbs in leaping for liberty. The pocket thrills of the old lottery die slowly.

The grown-up daughters of the "sooners" who rushed into Oklahoma some twenty-five years ago are not backward in making known their wants. Replying to a government inquiry as to what was most needed one farmer's wife said she would be perfectly happy if Uncle Sam sent her enough money to buy two cows, a set of teeth and an automobile.

The Bee's Letter Box

Whitmore Likes Aired Letter.

VALLEY, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: For the enclosed coin please send me copies of The Bee containing Dr. Aired's letter about Dr. "Billy" Sunday. I thank you for publishing it, and will do what I can to disseminate it. I cannot understand how right-minded people can enjoy, or tolerate, Sunday's smutty harangues.

W. G. WHITMORE.

Wrong Art Standards.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the following sentences the head of a local art organization gives his standard of art. "The true measure of a painting is what it will sell for. If J. Pierpont Morgan should purchase for \$50,000 a painting by some artist, it would establish that artist's worth; it would show that he is a \$50,000 artist."

If Omaha should let itself be advertised by the foregoing art sentiment it would become the laughing stock of the entire country. Such a statement is ultra commercial. Is Omaha going to go into the art dealer's business and realize a profit on its purchases, or is it going to purchase pictures on their artistic merit? Art can never be judged from the money standpoint. We suppose that Rembrandt received \$10 for a painting made him a big artist? We also imagine that, in the eyes of the gentleman quoted above, the complexion of an emerald, bejeweled, \$10,000 professional beauty is far more beautiful and to be desired than the fresh, healthy pink of sweet 16—it must be—cost so much more. If a foolish millionaire, through his ignorance, pays \$50,000 for a copy of a masterpiece this would automatically raise the artist to the front rank in artium.

If a lawyer makes a brilliant speech, it does not necessarily make all the rest of his speeches scintillate. Jealousy has been attributed as the cause of adverse criticism of recent art purchases. This is manifestly unjust. Insofar as we know no criticism has been voiced by any artist with pictures for sale, or who is commercially inclined. Local art, however, is thankful for the declaration of art principle from the founder. We can only sincerely hope that it is not sustained and believed in by other art lovers in this community.

DOANE POWELL.

Peace Through Cotton.

WISNER, Neb., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: For many months the newspapers have been full of an agitation for the suppression of the export of munitions of war to the allies, the idea being to thereby bring the war to a speedy close. Kindly allow me to present a way much more effective than any that I have yet seen proposed, and so simple that it is a wonder that the German-American union has not thought of it.

Cotton is the basis of nearly all modern smokeless powder, both for big and little guns. It takes an average of perhaps four or five pounds of cotton for the discharge of every shell. The Scientific American, in a recent estimate, places the daily consumption of cotton for the manufacture of smokeless powder in Germany at 1,500,000 pounds. It is probable that at present America is the chief source of the German cotton supply. So, until congress can meet and pass the necessary legislation to suppress the export of cotton to Germany, let all the people who fervently desire to bring about peace, turn in and buy up the available supply of cotton in this country and either store it away or burn it up so that Germany will not get any of it. When Germany's cotton is all gone, its guns will soon cease to roar and peace will be in sight.

LINCOLN RILEY, M. D.

As to Motorcycle Riders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with a great deal of interest the statements made by an Omaha probation officer and also by James C. Van Avery, vice president of the Omaha Motorcycle club, on both sides of the question, of whether motorcycles lead more girls to ruin than do automobiles.

It seems to me that an argument of this sort is foolish. There is not a doubt in the world but what there is a certain proportion of folks in all classes of society who are prone to do the things they should not do. Whether the proportion is higher in the class that ride in luxurious four-wheeled vehicles than it is among those who ride on the simpler and less expensive motorcycle is not the question. Certain it is that in either case this element is small, though its work is of a sort that brings both classes of vehicles into disrepute.

It is up to the real self-respecting folks who take their pleasure in the motorcycle or in the automobile to cleanse their ranks of those who use the vehicle to further ends which are far removed from our standard of morality. Speaking for the motorcycleist, or for the 20,000 of them who are members of the Federation of American Motorcycleists, I wish to say that that organization is doing everything it is its power to get rid of this undesirable element. The Germans who are prone to do the things they ought not to are immediately expelled from the body, while those who bear reputations that will not stand investigation are never admitted.

The organization stands first for clean riders, clean sports and strict conformity with the laws and ordinances which govern the use of motorcycles in the various states and municipalities throughout the United States, and we desire nothing more than the support of each rider who stands for the same things.

E. F. HALLOCK.

Manager Federation of American Motorcycleists' Publicity Bureau.

Who Is Responsible?

OMAHA, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Why is it that German-Americans accuse this government of partiality to the allies because it does not stop the sale of munitions of war? Do they not know that every neutral country has a legal right to sell such stuff to belligerents, and do they not know that the German government recognizes this right and has never protested against such transactions?

If the German-Americans want to stop this traffic they should direct their protests to the men who are manufacturing the shells and shrapnel and other destructive engines of war.

What is one's nationality?

German.

Who was it that about five years ago was decorated by the Kaiser with the cross of the red eagle?

Schwab.

Why don't they ask Mr. Schwab, who

SUNNY GEMS.

Little Fred took a neighbor's boy in to see the new baby. The neighbor's boy stood smiling, but saying nothing. "Well," started out the neighbor, "ain't you got no thinks about him?"—Boston Transcript.

"How's that young man I see calling on you lately?"

"He's a pill, but he brings me lots of candy."

"Trying to sugar-coat himself as it were."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Jiggs had a hoard of useless information."

"In what respect?"

"He is considered an authority on international law."—Buffalo Express.

"He—Madam, I am proud to inform you I am a self-made man."

"She—You needn't be. Anybody can see some amateur had bungled the job—Baltimore American."

"Mrs. Kicker—This song ad says, 'Try this on your piano.' I wonder if it's worth while?"

"Kicker—Get the neighbors to try it on their first. If it does their piano any good we'll see if it can cure ours.—Judge."

"Sing—Borely is going to take up rail-roading."

"Bang—So many nice girls have told him to make tracks that I don't wonder at it.—Town Topics."

STACY HALL, M. D.

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